

FOREIGN NEWS

The Britannia arrived at Boston on the 4th inst. We received the news through the Philadelphia Ledger, which we condense as follows:

The Corn Bill has triumphed in committee of the House of Lords by a large majority. All fears of its final passage are now at an end.

There is a steady demand for cotton, but it has declined one eighth.

The crops in England and Ireland are said to be firm. The weather was extremely dry and hot. It seems that we in this quarter have monopolized the rain.

Sir Robert Peel's retirement is more confidently spoken of.

The war between the United States and Mexico engenders much of public attention. The victories of American arms on the Rio Grande have changed the feeling abroad from sympathy for the Mexicans to contempt for their prowess. This is as unjust to the Mexicans as the former feeling in England was to the Americans. The Mexicans deserve much credit for their gallant stand, and it was only the superior tact and energy of General Taylor that overthrew them.

M. Guizot's organ is still engaged in pointing out the necessity of France and England interfering to protect Mexico. Lecompte, the attempted assassin of Louis Philippe, has been condemned and executed.

The Pope of Rome is dead, having expired suddenly on the first of June last. Cardinal Franzoni is the person most likely to succeed him.

Dr. Ellis, a professor of hydrostatics, has been held to bail on a charge of manslaughter, for causing the death of a patient, named Dresser, by what is called the "cold water system."

The heat was, it appears, greater in Paris the week before the 15th ult., than it had during some years. The thermometer (Reaumur) marked in the shade 25 degrees on the 15th.

Wheat has declined in the Liverpool market, from the 10th of May and the 6th of June, from 57s to 52s 10d per quarter.

Flour is one stilling lower.

Apprehensions have been entertained in Holland of a failure of the rye and potato crop.

Jenny Lind was giving concerts at Berlin with great success.

According to a parliamentary return, the outgoes in Ireland during the present year amount to 375,871 for offences against the person, 1029 for those against property.

Emigrants to the Limerick Reporter, 3857 emigrants have left that city for the United States during the present season.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.—We learn from Wilmer and Smith that three or four steamships, for weekly communication between the United States and Great Britain, are at the present time in rapid course of construction, by the same builders and engineers who built the Cambria and other steamships of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The Messrs. Cunard are to have the contract, which is not yet signed.

Wilmer & Smith's Times says—

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the blockade of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still cling ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *Le Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American orders have been countermanded in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The war itself has exercised the pens and the tongues of all the professional politicians in the old world. In the early stage of the struggle on the banks of the Rio Grande, when the American forces sustained one or two trifling guerilla reverses, a good deal of sympathy was shown for the Mexicans, and if Johnston had suffered more, the sorrow, we grieve to add, would not have been intense. But when the Britannia arrived with an account of the battles of "Palo Alto" and the "Palm Rains," in which the Mexicans, on what they claim as their own soil, with a force two or three times greater than their antagonists, were "wolled up" by the Americans, all sympathy disappeared, and contempt was the feeling universally felt and unequivocally expressed. A brave people can afford no sympathy with poltroons. They feel that cannot fight on its own dunghill is only fit to grace the spit.

By the way, the brief but lucid despatches of Gen. Taylor have attracted much admiration. His pen, like his sword, deals only in the practical. Merit is generally allied with modesty; and as he judiciously refrained from playing the braggart on paper, the same self-confidence, it is clear, sustains him in the field.

From the London Times of June 15.

The despatches of Gen. Taylor are remarkable for their succinct energy, and the absence of those verbose and grandiloquent strains which we are accustomed to meet with in narratives of American exploits. He writes like a man of sense, skill, and courage; and we have not the slightest wish to detract from the honors he has earned under the flag of his country. Whatever opinion we may entertain of the causes of this war, and of the political motives in which it originated, the behavior of the American general and his troops deserves to be judged of by a much higher standard than the policy of the government which it is their duty to serve. The conduct of the Mexican army, on the contrary, demonstrates the utter inability of that government to govern its own people, and its utter incapacity to protect its subjects from the depredations of the Spanish Americans still lower in the rank of nations.

From the Morning Chronicle of June 16.

The detailed commercial accounts from the United States have excited considerable attention; they show how extremely sensitive a great commercial country, as America unquestionably is, is of any cause which unsettles business and disturbs credit. The mercantile class, in all the large places of business, and especially in New York and New Orleans, have already suffered so much from the alarm and discredit which the Mexican war has created, and particularly the certain withdrawal of the government deposits from the banks to provide for the war expenses, that we must expect that a resort to hostilities on the Oregon question will be more than an unpopular thing with those classes.

Moreover, the dealers and farmers in the western States have also discovered how quickly their interests are affected by any cause which interrupts commerce, and was unsalable, and to the great tightness of money. War, therefore, is more than ever unpopular, and it is generally hoped in the city that so favorable an opportunity may not be lost for negotiating, upon terms equally favorable to both countries, for the settlement of the Oregon dispute.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.—The weather is, and has been for some weeks past, delightful, but oppressively hot. Following as it has done the heavy rains of a very wet spring, the earth promises an early and abundant harvest. The wheat crop, both in this and the sister kingdoms, is likely to be most luxuriant and ripe at an unusually early period. The corn crop seems to have suffered a little from the scorching nature of the weather.

Repossession.—The spread respecting the blight amongst the potato crops. It has been reported as visiting the neighborhoods of Glasgow and Dublin, and a correspondent of the Gardner's Chronicle mentions that it has shown itself at Portugal. No doubt the state of the disease, if it actually exists, has been exaggerated. In connection with this subject, it should be remarked, that the potatoes which were supposed to have been the cold wet spring and summer of 1845; whereas the present summer has, up to this period, been characterized by a want of rain and extreme heat; the disorder, if it really exists, cannot therefore have been occasioned by the weather and in some by vermin.

Provisions.—American.—Since the sailing of the last steamer our Produce market has remained very quiet, the arrivals, especially from the United States, being unusually large, and the disposition of the part of buyers for foreign transactions being still checked by the pressure of large stocks and the advancing value of money. Beef continues to arrive so very freely as considerably to exceed the demand, so that stocks are increasing, and the tendency of prices is still downwards; there have been few transactions during the past fortnight. For Pork we have no

demand, except in low qualities, which are wanted for exp. rt. Bacon middles are wanted, and would meet a ready sale. No transactions at present in Hams. Lard has not sold quite so freely, owing to the extreme heat of the weather; there is no change in prices to report. No cheese whatever in the market; the prospect for the first arrivals is good. Grease Butter is wanted, and will command a ready sale at 40s. to 42s.

PARIS, June 15.—The Journal des Debats has lately published a remarkable article on the state of affairs between Mexico and the United States. Your contemporary asserts that Mr. Polk has only gone against Mexico to compensate his defeat in Oregon, and to regain the popularity which that defeat had brought upon him. It thinks that Mexico is totally unable to resist the United States, and that the existing hostilities will result in its dismemberment. It thinks, too, that the States will endeavor to seize the California, to make up for what they will be obliged to lose in Oregon; and it says that the Californians are infinitely more valuable than that barren territory. It views all this with regret; but, beyond a few sneers at Mr. Polk, for whom it appears to entertain profound contempt, it says nothing offensive to the United States.

The *Espeque* points out the necessity of France and England interfering in the matter, in order to bring about a reconciliation, and to protect Mexico. It alleges that France has interests sufficiently vast in Mexico to warrant such interference.

MILAN, June 7.—Death of the Pope.—The Pope departed this life on the 1st inst. His Holiness had been indisposed during the last week of May, but that on the 28th or 29th of that month he was deemed by his physicians perfectly recovered.

His death was sudden, and may possibly give rise to rumors such as followed the decease, similarly, of several of his predecessors. In ordinary times the decease of a Pope would not occasion any sensation in the political world, but such is not the case in the present instance. Pope Gregory XVI. was a good, kind, and honest man, sincere in his religious principles, and more tolerant than most others who had held the keys of St. Peter.

The member of the Sacred College most likely to succeed Pope Gregory XVI. is the Cardinal Franzoni, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda. He is, however, considered friendly towards the Jesuits, and will be of course, fiercely opposed by France, Austria, Prussia, and Germany.

December, 1775, and, of course, in the 11th year of his age. Cardinal Acton might not improbably be selected, and would in that case be only the second Englishman that has ever held the Papal dignity.

Great agitation continues to prevail in different parts of the country, especially in the Papal States, and it is to be feared that outbreaks will take place.

STOCKHOLM, June 5.—Emigration is rapidly on the increase from this part of the world to the United States. A vessel lately left with 270 emigrants, leaving 7000 prepared to follow at the first opportunity. The greater part of the emigrants are artisans and agriculturists, and many of them are tolerably well to do in the world.

The coronation of the King and Queen is to take place in October with great pomp. A son of their Majesties has just been appointed Lieutenant in the royal navy.

BERLIN, June 11.—Emigration to the United States and other parts of the American continent appears on the increase.

The German papers announce that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Prussia, are to meet at Vienna in September next.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia has just published a ukase ordering all the Jews in Russia to place themselves before January 1, 1850, in one of the four following classes: 1. Amongst the burghers of a town by the purchase of a piece of land or a house. 2. In one of the three corporations of traders. 3. In a corporation of artisans, after having given the proofs of ability required by law. 4. In the grade of nobles, by the purchase of land, whether on their own property or under another owner. Such Jews as have not placed themselves by the appointed time in one of the four classes are to be subjected to such restrictive measures as the government may think fit to employ.

IMPORTANT FROM TAMPAICO.

BATTLE BETWEEN U. S. SLOOP OF WAR ST. MARYS, AND MEXICAN GUN BOATS.

The Mexican Fort Silenced.

When we first saw the following, or rather the first letter, we did not give it credit, but by the eastern mail yesterday we received the Baltimore Sun, the editor of which has been a letter from the officers of the sloop, giving a day's account of the battle, and the result of it. The sloop, which is all recorded, and fully substantiates the authenticity of the important facts contained in the following letter, the second of which came to hand on Sunday, via Norfolk.

U. S. Sloop St. Marys.

Off Tampaico, June 13, 1846.

The war grows apace. On the 12th inst. we discovered the enemy's fleet anchored on the north side of the entrance to the river, and at one o'clock, P. M. we got the ship under way towards them, and in when within a mile of the entrance, the enemy's fleet, consisting of two gunboats and a schooner, opened fire on us. We returned the fire, and in a few minutes we were within range of the enemy's guns. The schooner, which was the largest of the fleet, fired a shot which passed near us, and fell directly under our "fore foot," one passed between the fore and main masts, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We went on to pass, and on the 13th inst. we discovered the enemy's fleet anchored on the north side of the entrance to the river, and at one o'clock, P. M. we got the ship under way towards them, and in when within a mile of the entrance, the enemy's fleet, consisting of two gunboats and a schooner, opened fire on us. We returned the fire, and in a few minutes we were within range of the enemy's guns. The schooner, which was the largest of the fleet, fired a shot which passed near us, and fell directly under our "fore foot," one passed between the fore and main masts, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

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Gov. Whitcomb abused for visiting a Methodist Sabbath School!!

"In company with a friend, the Governor visited the Sabbath Schools at the Methodist Churches in our city, where he met the Ministers. Some accounts say His Excellency addressed the scholars," &c.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN.—The above is an extract from the first of an abusive article which appeared in the "Daily Bulletin," of the 8th inst., intending to hold up to ridicule and contempt the Governor of Indiana for visiting a Methodist Sabbath School.

I have been told by reliable authority that Gov. Whitcomb and the Adjutant General (the "friend") waited on to regular teachers in a Methodist Sabbath School in your city, and when at home are always with their families. It is so! Why it is that in this land of religious toleration a little slant editor, the mouth-piece of political aspirants, should be hired to post up the Governor in public print as having disgraced himself by visiting a Methodist Sabbath School, is a strange thing to me. That large and respectable Christian Church has been sacred at long enough by religious bigots and political demagogues. Within its pales are now found, in this as well as other States, not only good men, but also the brightest ornaments of science and literature. And yet there are still men who feel in their very souls that a Methodist is a stench in their refined nostrils—they say "these Methodists are an ignorant people—they belong to the lower class."

That the Methodist church has contributed her share with other churches in spreading the Gospel of Peace through this State, from the time it was a howling wilderness to the present time no one can doubt. In the rude beginnings of our State, when the curling smoke and the stroke of the axe alone told that a white man had pitched his tent in this vast waste, the first voice that fell upon the ear of the emigrant was that of the ever-tolling Methodist preacher. They who dashed into the dense woods, with their lives in peril, as bold rangers, that they might come to Christ the strayed of sons and daughters of men. They did not follow civilization, nay, they outstripped it; for when it came, they welcomed it, for they had prepared its way. Scarce a cabin in the State which they have not visited. From our territorial infancy to the present greatness they have labored from house to house that they might accomplish the mighty work that God had given them. And now, when I look over society and see my neighbors who are members of that church, when I see their churches and institutions of learning, which literally dot our whole State, as well as the whole Union, and then read the filthy effigy of a driveling hired editor to hold up in public that the Governor of our State is disgraced for not further degrading himself by visiting the ministers, but still further covering himself with obliquity by addressing the scholars, I say I can but turn away from such a putrid mass of political corruption, and enquire who hired him? Who hired this thing to abuse Gov. Whitcomb because he mingles with the Methodists? Who wishes him bent on for Governor? Who would like to beat him?

New Albany, June 11, 1846. CITIZEN.

National Celebration at Metzger's Hotel, Vanderburgh County.

The return of the Nation's Birthday again called the citizens of German and the adjacent townships together to commemorate the anniversary of our Independence.

ABRAHAM YOUNG was selected as President; JOHN A. MORRAN, WILLIAM FREWITT, JOHN KRAATZ, S. B. STODARD, BARNETT COPE, GEORGE B. WAGNON, and JAMES BALDWIN, as Vice-Presidents; and George W. Boswell and George W. Boswell, Secretaries.

The Declaration of Independence was read by GEORGE W. BOSWELL.

SAMUEL R. HAMILL, Esq. addressed the meeting. He spoke long and eloquently, eliciting from the meeting frequent loud and heart-felt applause. After Mr. H. concluded, a short address was delivered in the German language, by Judge STACON.

The following regular toasts were read and received by the meeting with acclamation:

1. The day we celebrate—A day without a parallel in the world's history. Ever may the American people remember the reasons of their gratitude and veneration for their virtues and services. Ever may the American people cherish their fame, counsel with their spirits, and obey their counsels.

2. The Heroes of the Revolution.—"They are gone, mighty men—they sleep in their fame, and the springs of glory shall never dry. The sons of the nation, the sons of the future, the sons of the ages, and of the ages to come, shall be proud to be called the sons of the heroes of the Revolution."

3. George Washington—A practical model of the Christian, Hero, and Statesman. He needs no brazen statue, no marble monument to tell posterity of his deeds of valor and of his devotion to the cause of American Freedom. His statue is twenty millions of freemen, his epitaph is written upon the hearts of his countrymen.

4. The American Constitution.—The highest effort of the human mind, and the superlative of the wisdom and happiness of the American Nation.

5. The President of the United States.

6. The Governor of Indiana.

7. Indiana—Her prosperous people, her rapidly increasing population, and her great agricultural wealth, furnish evidence of her growing and merited rank and power in the Union.

8. The Valley of the Wabash—Native designed its products, its waters, to flow into the Ohio. We soon celebrate the accomplishment of the purposes of Nature, by the triumphs of Art.

9. The Eighth and Ninth of May, 1846.—On these days the fame of the American arms was most signally vindicated. These days the Americans never will forget, the Mexicans never can.

10. The Indiana Volunteers—Heaven grant them health and strength, that when the battle hour comes they may teach our country's enemy the true Hossier style of fighting—sharp shooting, hard blows, and to the knife and the knife to the hilt.

11. Our Wives and Sweethearts.—May we press the first closer to our bosoms, and cherish them from all evil, and the second inducement to follow the example set by their elder sisters.

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Vote on the Tariff in the House.

We yesterday gave the names of the members who voted for or against Gen. McKay's Revenue Tariff Bill as amended; and we here subjoin a numerical list, from the Newark Advertiser, showing the votes by States:

YEAS.	NAYS.	(ABSENT.)
Dem. Whigs.	Dem. Whigs.	Dem. Whigs.
Maine, 6	1	—
New Hampshire, 3	—	—
Vermont, 3	1	—
Massachusetts, 10	—	—
Rhode Island, 2	—	—
Connecticut, 1	—	—
New York, 16	4	12
New Jersey, 1	—	—
Pennsylvania, 1	11	12
Delaware, 1	1	—
Maryland, 1	1	2
Virginia, 14	—	—
North Carolina, 2	3	—
South Carolina, 7	—	—
Georgia, 5	2	1
Florida, 1	—	—
Alabama, 1	—	—
Mississippi, 1	—	—
Tennessee, 6	5	—
Kentucky, 3	7	—
Ohio, 1	8	1
Indiana, 5	—	2
Illinois, 5	—	1
Missouri, 4	—	1
Louisiana, 3	—	1
Arkansas, 2	—	—
Texas, 2	—	—
Total, 113	18	77

Three vacancies; one member (the Speaker) no vote. By sections, the vote stands thus:

For.	Against.	Not voting.
New England, 9	19	3
Middle States, 18	47	5
Southern, 48	7	2
Western, 35	22	7
Total, 114	95	17

A week or two since, we published a numerical table showing the votes by States, in the House, on the Tariffs of 1816, 1821, 1828, 1832, and 1842. The recapitulation of those tables by sections, is here appended, with the addition of the present vote recorded, to show how representative the high tariff interest, while the years represented the same interest before, with the exception perhaps of 1832, when the lines were not so distinctly drawn, that tariff being in some respects higher and in others lower, than the tariff which it superseded.

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Year.	E. States.		M. States.		S. States.		W. States.		Year.	YEAS.	YEAS.
	YEAS.	Absent.	YEAS.	Absent.	YEAS.	Absent.	YEAS.	Absent.			
1816,	17	10	14	44	10	13	31	7	13		
1821,	15	23	1	60	15	1	57	0	31		
1828,	16	23	0	57	12	3	50	4	26		
1832,	17	17	5	52	18	6	27	47	36		
1842,	26	7	5	54	13	16	5	49	8	20	3
Total, 91 80 25 367 68 44 50 214 23 129 5											
High. Low. High. Low. High. Low. High. Low. High. Low.											

Comparing 1846 with 1842, each section of the country shows a handsome relative gain in favor of low duties, except the South, where there is a gain of two votes in the opposite direction.

Nine States, viz. New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, Florida and Texas, are unanimous in favor of the present bill, so far as represented by actual votes, and six States unanimously against it, viz. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, and Delaware.

New York is a tie—16 for and 16 against. Pretty well for a State which has always gone strong heretofore for a high tariff. She gave only 2 votes against the tariff of 1816, only 8 against that of 1821, only 7 against that of 1832, and only 10 against that of 1842.

Mr. Wilcox, of Bradford and Susquehanna county, gives the only free trade vote from Pennsylvania. In 1842 there was not a solitary vote from that State against the bill.

The Washington Union estimates that it will produce a revenue of \$25,000,000. Gross revenue is probably here intended. Our Washington correspondent says—"According to Mr. McKay's estimate, the bill, as amended, would give twenty-three millions and a half of net revenue, which, with the addition of two millions and four hundred thousand dollars from lands, would make a revenue of \$25,000,000. Mr. McKay thinks this will be sufficient for necessary purposes, the Mexican war included; but should the war expenditures require more, he will, under the instruction of the committee of Ways and Means, report a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes. There is scarcely a doubt, according to present appearances, that there will be a speedy necessity for such a bill."

"How far this new tariff bill is of an anti-restrictive character, is a question of some dispute. It is a free trade measure to this extent,—that it throws nearly the whole revenue of the country upon protected articles, and substitutes ad valorem protective duties for specific protective duties. It may be said that the bill is a great improvement on the tariff of 1842, and that it is an approximation to a system of a more liberal kind, which ultimately prevail, and would prevail now but for the existing state of war."

"On the morning of the day (last Friday) when the vote was taken, it was generally believed that the Ohio delegation had, to use the phrase attributed by Mr. Rathbun to Mr. Wile, 'swung in,' and that it was certain they would vote for the bill, and that its passage was certain. The great difficulty apprehended was, that the decision in favor of making salt free of duty and repealing the fishing bounties, would hazard the bill, both in the House and Senate; for it would alienate New Hampshire and Maine. The democratic members found that they had committed a fatal error in expecting Salt free of duty of twenty cents per bushel, and the fishing bounties. They therefore proceeded to repair it, which was a very difficult matter. The struggle that ensued, was a very animated and close one."

"The salt duty, when struck out of Schedule D, still remained among the non-enumerated articles, and subject to a duty of twenty per cent. But the committee, by another amendment, have put salt on the free list."

"The House concurred with the committee in the amendment striking out salt from Schedule D, 105 to 95,—the Whigs and opponents of the bill voting in the affirmative, with a view to the defeat of the measure, by rendering it odious to the Maine and New Hampshire members. A Western Democratic member, (Mr. Bowlin) seeing that the bill was destroyed, promptly moved a reconsideration. This was lost—104 to 102."

"Next, the question arose on concurring in the amendment putting salt on the free list. This was carried, 105 to 102. So it appeared that the loss of the bill was certain, unless some of the free trade men would give way."

"A motion to reconsider this vote was carried,—104 to 102. Then came the question, 'Shall salt be put in the free list?' and it was decided in the negative,—yeas 104, yeas 105. Thus by one vote the bill was saved."

"The House then refused to concur with the committee in the amendment striking out the provision for the fishing bounties, and the contest was over."

THE WHEAT CROP.—A great reverse seems to have been wrought upon the prospects along the Atlantic, from Virginia, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the letters for a few days past, have been so discouraging. The prospects but a little while ago were of the most cheering character; but the incessant rains have beaten down the stalks, moulded the kernels, and on many estates so ruined the fields that cattle and swine have